IS-74  Laparoscopic Management of Ectopic Gestation—A Scenario in the developing country

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Ectopic gestation is a common gynecological condition that causes significant morbidity and mortality in the women of reproductive age. Diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy usually delayed in the developing countries and most patients come in ruptured state. Bleeding ectopic leads to shock and poor general condition. The aim is to save the patient in our setup not to think for future fertility as in the developed part of the world. Retrospective study of ectopic gestation patients in last five years was performed to evaluate the outcome of laparoscopic surgery. Total 53 patients were managed with laparoscopic surgery. Laparoscopy revealed unruptured in five patients. Different procedures like Mtx. injection, milking of the ectopic gestation, salpingotomy and salpingectomy were performed according to the status of the ectopic and need for the future pregnancy. Laparoscopic surgery is a good option in the patient of even ruptured ectopic gestation.

IS-75  TPO antibodies in pregnancy and childbearing-aged women in Korea

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Objective: Thyroid autoimmune disorder is probably one of the most frequent autoimmune disorders in women of childbearing age. Ethnic-related differences in thyroid function, TPO-Ab, and gestational adaptation was reported. The purpose of this study was described TPO-Ab positive rate and concentration in pregnancy and childbearing-aged women in Korea.

Methods: This study was a retrospective study. This study was conducted TSH and TPO-Ab tested women at our institution between January 2006 and January 2010. Data were collected routine screening for pregnancy women in antenatal visit in our clinic and for childbearing women between 15-45 years old with regular menstruation in health examination clinic.

Results: The incidence of TPO-Ab in pregnant group was 23.2% (82 of 349) and in non pregnant group was 32.7% (117 of 358). The concentration of TPO-Ab in TPO-Ab (+) pregnancy women (N=81) were 2.54 ± 11.71 IU/mL in TPO-Ab (+) nonpregnancy women (N=117) were 5.93 ± 21.07 IU/mL. The concentration of TPO-Ab in pregnant group was lower than that in nonpregnancy group, significantly (p = 0.008). In pregnant groups, TSH levels were checked among the TPO-Ab positive and negative groups by each trimester group. In first-trimester, TSH levels in TPO-Ab positive group were higher than that in TPO-Ab negative group, but not statistical significant (2.59 ± 2.15 vs 1.76 ± 1.62, p = 0.054).

Conclusion: Ethnic related differences in thyroid function and gestational adaptation may play a role in the extensively documented ethnic-related differences in short- and long-term perinatal outcome.

IS-76  Cyclic mechanical stretch (CMS) augments neutrophil chemotactic chemokines and MMP production in cultured human myometrial and decidual cells (MCs and DCs)

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[Objective] To investigate the impact of uterine contraction (UC) in the immune environment within myometrium (M) and decidua (D) during labor. [Methods] Under IC, MCs and DCs were taken from hysterectomy or C-section cases. CMS which mimics UC was applied for MCs and DCs by Flexcell. Chemokine and MMP mRNA/protein levels were measured by RT-PCR/ELISA. Neutrophil chemotactic activity in conditioned media was assayed. To test the effect of progesterone (P4), cells were pretreated with P4. [Results] 11n MCs, CMS significantly increased IL8 and GROx mRNA (7.11 and 3.92 fold) and their protein (5.54 and 3.62 fold) levels. In DCs, CMS significantly increased IL8 and GROx mRNA (3.61 and 2.22 fold) and their protein (4.65 and 3.08 fold) levels. 2Conditioned media from stretched cells had higher neutrophil chemotactic activity compared with control (2.53 and 6.88 fold, MCs and DCs). 3CMS significantly increased proMMP1 production both in MCs and DCs (3.65 and 5.26 fold). 4These effects of CMS (1-3) were reduced by P4. [Conclusion] These results suggest that US induces chemokines in MCs and DCs, which may result in neutrophil infiltrations in M and D. CMS also activates MMPs, which may cause cervical ripening and membrane rupture. These indicate that UC per se contributes to the labor augmentation. The inhibitory effects of P4 may explain the therapeutic property of P4 for preterm labor.